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PART I.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

GENERAL AND REVENUE.

No. 16867—L. F. 142-02, dated 27th May 1903.

Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Regulation, VII of 1894, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned building sites in the Siralkoppa Municipality, Shimoga District, are required for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a cart stand:—

Name of Municipality.	Name of khatedar or owner.	Number of building site.	Extent.			Boundaries.			
			Length.	Breadth.	Total square yards.	East.	West.	North.	South.
Siralkoppa.	Gargina Gangappa	1	96	8	768	Bund of drinking water honda and old road leading to Haliyur.	Ganigar Badiyappa's building site No. 15.	Lane leading to Belaganni from Haliyur.	Police Station and drain belonging to Government School compound.
	Chowtaji Rama Row	2	96	8	768				
	Kadra Mundege Krishnappa	3	96	8	768				
	Ramanna	4	96	8	768				
	Basappa	5	96	8	768				
	Kariappa, Kurubar	6	96	8	768				
	Rama Row Chowtaji	7	96	8	768				
	Gargina Sangappa	8	96	8	768				
	Do	9	96	8	768				
	Anthappa Jois	10	96	8	768				
	Vale Kotrappa	11	96	8	768				
	Manegar Guru Row	12	96	8	768				
	Chowtaji Hutchu Row	13	96	8	768				
	Lakshmeswarada Ranga Row	14	96	8	768				
	Total.....	...	...	...	10,752				

No. 17049—Mis. 2638, dated 30th May 1903.

Under Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. E. S. Krishnaswamy Iyer, Civil Surgeon, Kolar Gold Fields, is granted privilege leave of absence for fifteen days with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. R. 4347—R. F. 45 of 1899-1900, dated 27th May 1903.

Under Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. H. S. Venkatachar, Amildar of the Pavagada Taluk, Tumkur District, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

2. S. Sambasiva Sastri, B.A., Inspector of Police, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Pavagada Taluk, during the above period, or until further orders.

No. R. 4364, dated 28th May 1903.

The privilege leave for one month, granted to Mr. V. Rangachar, Extra Assistant Commissioner, under Article 203 (b), in Notification No. R. 3846, dated 7th April, 1903, is extended by twenty-nine days.

No. R. 4398, dated 29th May 1903.

Under Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. A. Vedantadesigam Iyengar, Amildar of the Channarayapatna Taluk, Hassan District, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and a half, with effect from 20th May 1903 or such other date as he may avail himself of the same.

2. B. T. Seetharamaiya, District Sheristadar, Hassan, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Channarayapatna Taluk, during the absence of the Amildar on leave or until further orders.

No. R. 4259, dated 19th May 1903.

Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Regulation, No. VII of 1894, it is hereby declared that the land described hereunder is required for a public purpose, viz., for the erection of a bungalow in connection with the Cauvery Power Scheme Works, and the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, is authorized, under Section 7 of the aforesaid Regulation, to take order for the acquisition of the land:—

Taluk—Anekal.
 Hobli—Sarjapur.
 Village—Sarjapur.
 Name of holder—In the holding of Muni-
 venkatappa, in the enjoyment of
 Muddappa.
 Details of land—
 Description—Dry.
 Survey No.—319.
 Area—1 acre and 15 guntas.

Boundaries—
 East—Part of Survey No. 319 and Survey
 Nos. 320 and 321.
 West—Part of Survey No. 319 and Survey
 No. 318.
 North—Survey No. 322.
 South—Part of Survey No. 319.
 Remarks—The amount will be met from the
 Provincial Funds.

No. R. 4294, dated 21st May 1903.

Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Regulation, No. VII of 1894, it is hereby declared that the land described hereunder is required for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of the Channapatna town in the Bangalore District, and the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, is authorized, under Section 7 of the aforesaid Regulation, to take order for the acquisition of the land:—

District—Bangalore.
 Taluk—Channapatna.
 Village—Kottanahalli.
 Name of owner—Lingamma, wife of
 Rayasetti.
 Description—Survey No. 104, dry.
 Area—28 guntas.

Boundaries—
 East—Channapatna Town.
 West—Public road.
 North—Channapatna Town.
 South—Do.
 Remarks—The cost of acquisition is to be
 met out of the sale proceeds of the
 house sites.

No. R. 4429, dated 2nd June 1903.

The revised rules for the remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs in Mysore, published under the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 219, dated 27th October 1874, are republished hereunder, as modified by Notification No. 2062—R. F. 68-94, dated 31st August 1900, for general information:—

REVISED RULES FOR REMUNERATION OF PATELS AND SHANBHOGS.

I. All official land, whether recorded as *inam* or *jodi inam*, or otherwise, shall be valued at the survey assessment of the same, less the amount of the *jodi* tax or other cesses to which it may be subject as recorded in the public accounts of the year.

II. Cash allowances from the Government Treasury, under whatever name they may be entered in the public accounts, shall be recorded at the amount so entered in the accounts of the year.

III. The sum total of the emoluments valued according to the above two rules is to be taken as the existing valuation of the emoluments of the office.

IV. The officiating Patel and Shanbhog of each village shall hereafter receive for the performance of the duties of their offices, a remuneration in cash of at least the amount fixed by the following scale for these offices, respectively.

PATELS' SCALE.

V. For the first thousand rupees of the gross revenues of his village, three per cent; for the second thousand or any part of it, two per cent; and for the balance of gross revenue beyond two thousand rupees, one per cent. In the case of villages where the collections do not exceed Rs. 300, he shall, in addition to the above percentages, receive a fixed annual

allowance of one rupee, when the gross revenue ranges from eleven to fifty rupees; of two rupees, when the gross revenue ranges from Rs. 51 to 300; or so much of it, when the gross revenue exceeds Rs. 250, as shall be required to make the salary up to but not exceed rupees ten per annum.

SHANBHOGS' SCALE.

VI. For the first thousand rupees of the gross revenue of the village, or villages forming a Shanbhog's charge, four per cent; for the second thousand, three per cent; for the third thousand, two per cent; for the fourth thousand, one per cent; and for the balance of gross revenue beyond four thousand rupees, one per cent.

VII. In addition to his salary, the officiating Shanbhog shall also receive an allowance for stationery as shown in the subjoined table, and the officiating Patel shall also receive the same allowance when he does not receive the extra allowance provided for in Rule XII.

Stationery allowance.			Stationery allowance.		
Gross Revenue of village.	Rs.	a. p.	Gross Revenue of village.	Rs.	a. p.
up to Rupees 20	1	0 0	1,251	1,500	6 0 0
21 50	2	0 0	1,501	1,800	6 8 0
51 100	2	8 0	1,801	2,000	7 0 0
101 200	3	0 0	2,001	2,500	7 8 0
201 350	3	8 0	2,501	3,000	8 0 0
351 500	4	0 0	3,001	3,500	8 8 0
501 700	4	8 0	3,501	4,000	9 0 0
701 900	5	0 0	4,001	4,500	9 8 0
901 1,250	5	8 0	4,501	5,000	10 0 0

VIII. The following table shows the amount of salary to be paid to officiating Patels and Shanbhogs according to the preceding scale:—

Gross Revenue of the village.	Patels' salary.								Shanbhogs' salary.					Stationary allowance.	Total including Stationary Allowance.
	Percentage.				Additional fixed allowance.	Contingent allowance under Rules VII or XII.	Total salary and allowances.	Percentage.							
	Rates.			Amount.				Rates.							
	1st Thousand.	2nd Thousand.	3rd Thousand & upwards.					1st Thousand.	2nd Thousand.	3rd Thousand.	4th Thousand.	Amount.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
15	3	..	..	0—12	1	1—0	2—12	4	..	..	..	0—10	1—0	1—10	
25	3	..	..	0—12	1	2—0	3—12	4	..	..	..	1—0	2—0	3—0	
50	3	..	..	1—8	1	2—0	4—8	4	..	..	..	2—0	2—0	4—0	
75	3	..	..	2—4	2	2—8	6—12	4	..	..	..	3—0	2—8	5—8	
100	3	..	..	3—0	2	2—8	7—8	4	..	..	..	4—0	2—8	6—8	
150	3	..	..	4—8	2	3—0	9—8	4	..	..	..	6—0	3—0	9—0	
200	3	..	..	6—0	2	3—0	11—0	4	..	..	..	8—0	3—0	11—0	
300	3	..	..	9—0	1	3—8	13—8	4	..	..	..	12—0	3—8	15—8	
400	3	..	..	12—0	..	4—0	16—0	4	..	..	..	16—0	4—0	20—0	
500	3	..	..	15—0	..	4—0	19—0	4	..	..	..	20—0	4—0	24—0	
600	3	..	..	18—0	..	4—8	22—8	4	..	..	..	24—0	4—8	24—8	
700	3	..	..	21—0	..	4—8	25—8	4	..	..	..	28—0	4—8	32—8	
800	3	..	..	24—0	..	5—0	29—0	4	..	..	..	32—0	5—0	37—0	
900	3	..	..	27—0	..	5—0	32—0	4	..	..	..	36—0	5—0	41—0	
1,000	3	..	..	30—0	..	5—8	35—8	4	..	..	..	40—0	5—8	45—8	
1,100	3	2	..	32—0	..	5—8	37—8	4	3	..	..	43—0	5—8	48—8	
1,200	3	2	..	34—0	..	5—8	39—8	4	3	..	..	46—0	5—8	51—8	
1,300	3	2	..	36—0	..	6—0	42—0	4	3	..	..	49—0	6—0	55—0	
1,400	3	2	..	38—0	..	6—0	44—0	4	3	..	..	52—0	6—0	58—0	
1,500	3	2	..	40—0	..	6—0	46—5	4	3	..	..	55—0	6—0	61—0	
1,600	3	2	..	42—0	..	6—8	48—8	4	3	..	..	58—0	6—8	64—8	
1,700	3	2	..	44—0	..	6—8	50—8	4	3	..	..	61—0	6—8	67—8	
1,800	3	2	..	46—0	..	6—8	52—8	4	3	..	..	64—0	6—8	70—8	
1,900	3	2	..	48—0	..	7—0	55—0	4	3	..	..	67—0	7—0	74—0	
2,000	3	2	..	50—3	..	7—0	57—0	4	3	..	..	70—0	7—0	77—0	
2,100 & so on to	3	2	..	151—0	..	7—8	58—8	4	3	2	..	72—0	7—8	79—8	
3,000	3	2	..	160—0	..	8—0	68—0	4	3	2	..	90—0	8—0	98—0	
3,100 & so on	3	2	..	161—0	..	8—8	69—8	4	3	2	..	191—0	8—8	99—8	

Note.—The stationery allowance in para 14 shall, when there are more villages than one, be calculated village by village and not on the gross revenue of the charge.

IX. The salaries of officiators fixed by the preceding rule form the minimum rate of remuneration; but an addition to the fixed portion of the officiator's allowance, according to scale, will be made in certain cases specified in the following subsidiary rules.

X. When the total emoluments (as found by Rules I and II) exceed the scale amount (as found by Rules V and VI), such excess up to a limit of Rs. 20, at 2 per cent, will be assigned to the officiator as a personal allowance in villages having a gross revenue of less than Rs. 500; up to a limit of Rs. 5 and if over Rs. 50 at 5 per cent in villages having a gross revenue of Rs. 500 but less than Rs. 1,000; and up to a limit of Rs. 10 or, if over Rs. 100, up to 10 per cent, in villages having a gross revenue of Rs. 1,000 or more.

XI. In the case of towns, large villages, and villages in the vicinity of Railway stations, camping grounds, large marts and similar localities, the Patels of which are ordinarily called upon to perform heavy miscellaneous duties, an extra allowance not exceeding Rs. 15 per annum will be assigned to the Patel (and where there are two officiating Patels to each Patel) in addition to the salary of the office fixed by the scales in Rule VIII.

XII. The gross revenue of the village, referred to in Rules V and VI, is the whole revenue leviable for any year before deducting any remissions.

XIII. Patels and Shanbhogs shall receive their emoluments by a deduction of the amount of the same from the assessment on their *kandayam* lands, the same being adjusted at each annual Jamabandi and duly shown accordingly in the village accounts, to prevent complications. Where the assessment on their lands is insufficient for this purpose, the balance will be made up by their deducting it from the last instalment of revenue, before paying such instalment into the Taluk Treasury. In this latter event, the receipt of the Patel or Shanbhog for the amount of such balance as so deducted shall be considered equivalent to the payment into the treasury of an equal sum in cash.

XIV. The amount of quit-rent fixed under these rules on the holding of each share-holder is fixed for the term of settlement, but the total emoluments of the officiators will be revised once after ten years, if necessary, and will be modified according to the same scale in proportion to the revenues of the village as then realized.

XV. The assessment of the occupied Government land (plus 10 per cent of the assessment of the unoccupied assessed waste Government land but not thereby exceeding the gross assessment of the Government land of the village) in the year in which the settlement of remuneration of village officers is made, will be taken for the calculation of the remuneration of officiators.

XVI. The existing official emoluments valued as provided for in Rules I and II will be appropriated for the support of the officiator in the manner specified in the following rules, and the balance of emoluments remaining, after providing for the officiator, is to be disposed of for the future in the manner also provided for in these rules.

XVII. The emoluments derived from land as fixed by Rule I shall first be appropriated to provide the salary of the officiator.

XVIII. When the emoluments derived from land are insufficient to provide the salary of the officiators, the cash emoluments from the Government Treasury will next be appropriated to make up the salary of the officiator.

XIX. Any deficiency, after appropriating all the emoluments from land and cash, shall be made good from the Government Treasury.

XX. Any surplus on the existing emoluments in land and cash remaining over, after providing the salary of the officiator, shall be dealt with as follows.

XXI. If the emoluments derived from land alone are more than sufficient to provide the salary of the officiator, the surplus shall be taxed by the imposition of additional *Jodi* equal to one-half the net profits on the above land.

XXII. Any surplus remaining out of the cash emoluments after providing the salary of the officiator shall be at once resumed by Government.

XXIII. When the official land of any office is held in shares, and these shares with the amount of *Jodi* and other cesses now payable on each, are separately recorded in the village accounts, then the additional tax imposed upon the whole official land of the office under this rule is to be apportioned on the several shares in proportion to the sum by which the full survey assessment of the land of each share exceeds the present *Jodi* and other cesses payable on the same, as

shown in the following example, in which the emolument of an officiator amounts to Rs. 30 :—

Names and Shares.	Survey assessment of the land of each share.	Deduct <i>jodi</i> cess now paid on each share.	Remaining profit on each share.	Addition to <i>jodi</i> in column 3 apportioned on profit in column 4 for payment of officiator.	Unappropriated excess of profits, being difference between columns 4 and 5.	Additional half <i>jodi</i> on excess in last column.	Future <i>jodi</i> cess on each share being sum of columns 3, 5 and 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1 Karibasveganda's ..	16 0	23 0	..	..	..	..	23 0
2 Nimbeganda's ..	69 12	46 0	23 12	9 12	14 0	7 0	62 12
3 Basveganda's ..	46 8	25 12	20 12	8 4	12 8	6 4	40 4
4 Lingeganda's ..	118 4	89 0	29 4	12 0	17 4	8 8	109 8
Total ..	250 8	183 12	73 12	30 0	43 12	21 12	235 8

XXIV. In settling the amount of *jodi* to be paid upon each share, fractions of less amount than $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee are not to be admitted into the accounts in accordance with the rule followed in regard to all Survey assessments.

XXV. Nothing contained in any of the preceding Rules shall be considered as debarring any village hereditary officer from relinquishing his official land when so disposed; and every such officer shall, at any time, whether at or subsequent to the introduction of the settlement prescribed in these Rules, be permitted to relinquish by written *Razinama* any entire field or fields into which official land may have been marked off by the Survey, and on so doing the relinquished field is immediately to be entered in the accounts as Government land, and the total *jodi* now payable by the hereditary officer is to be reduced by the full amount of the Survey assessment of the relinquished fields.

XXVI. The official land under the settlement prescribed in the foregoing Rule will form no part of the remuneration of the officiator, who is to be paid wholly in cash, and the land will therefore remain in the possession of the sharers who may at present hold it.

XXVII. The charges of Shanbhogs, will be re-distributed so as to give each officiator as many villages as he is capable of managing. When more villages than form a sufficient charge are already in the hands of one officiator, he will be required to give up the surplus villages, for which one or more new officiators will be appointed by Government. The new officiator or officiators will be appointed from the family in which the *hak* has been hitherto vested if a competent person can be found.

XXVIII. In all cases of incompetency of the officiator in direct hereditary succession, whether from age, sex, inefficiency, or any other cause, the next-of-kin, if competent, will be appointed; if no competent person of the family can be found, the nomination will rest with Government. Such nomination to hold good in case of a minority till the end of the year in which the minor shall attain full age (18 years); in other cases for 3 years, when the nomination will revert to the hereditary family if a competent person can be found therein.

XXIX. Any conviction of malversation in performance of official duties shall render the person convicted incompetent to officiate again, and shall deprive him, in cases of selection being vested in the members of the family, of any right to take part in such selection. It shall also be in the power of the District officer to exclude the son of a person so convicted from any of the rights or privileges of the office so far as succession or election to the performance of the duties.

XXX. The District officer will be the sole judge of the competency or otherwise of the person on whom devolves the performance of the duties of an office.

XXXI. In arranging charges, except in the case of single villages, as a rule no one officiator shall hold charge of villages with a collection of more than about Rs. 2,500, and when five or more villages are combined in one charge, no one officiator shall, as a rule, hold more villages than give a revenue of about Rs. 1,600.

XXXII. In small villages where only one office, either Patel or Shanbhog at present exists, or where both offices are vested in one person, he shall receive the full salary shown by the Shanbhog's scale, and 50 per cent of the Patel's salary according to scale, so long as he continues to perform the duties of both offices.

XXXIII. In large villages where there is no Patel or where both offices have been vested in the same person, a Patel will be appointed by Government, or the one family holding both offices may be called upon to nominate a separate officiator for each office as may seem fit to Government.

XXXIV. Property, movable or immovable, assigned as remuneration of an officiator under these Rules, shall not be alienated or assigned to any person whatever without the sanction of Government nor shall it be liable to process of any Civil Court.

Note.—The word "property" includes both Service lands and Cash remuneration.

XXXV. The remuneration of the officiating Patels and Shanbhogs shall be fixed on the scale for each, and the sum payable to each officiator shall be his exclusive perquisite, on which no other member of the family shall have any claim.

XXXVI. The Patel and Shanbhog shall in all cases reside in the village or one of the villages constituting their charge. No Patel or Shanbhog shall absent himself from his charge for more than seven days, without previously obtaining leave from the Amildar of the Taluk.